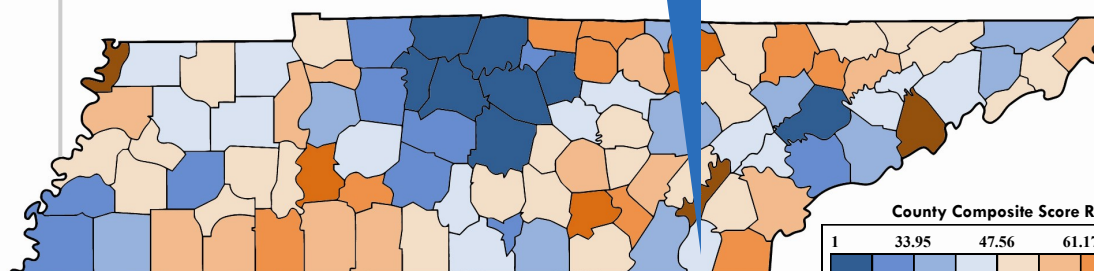


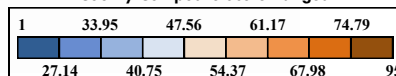
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: BRADLEY COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

INSIDE

Overview	Pg 1
Earnings & Employment	Pg 2
Education & Living	Pg 3
About the Council and this Report	Pg 4

Population (2010): 100,055

Pop. Density: 112/square mile

Seat of Government: Cleveland

Largest City: Cleveland

Down from 22nd

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Loudon	33	Employment and Earnings Composite	49.00	49 ▼
Obion	34	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$28,585	39 ▼
Greene	35	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	75.75%	48 ▲
DeKalb	36	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	67.6%	38 ▼
Putnam	37	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	8.6%	48 ▲
Hamblen	38	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	30.3%	72 ▼
Carroll	39	Economic Autonomy Composite	43.75	42 ▲
Hickman	40	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	22.6%	59 ▼
Marshall	41	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	17.7%	21 ▼
Bradley	42	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	80.2%	34 ▼
Henry	43	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.53%	67 ▬
Giles	44	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	16.0%	48 ▲
McMinn	45	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	16.1%	19 ▼
Morgan	46	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	40.3%	25 ▲
Hancock	47	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	57	77 ▼
White	48	County Overview: Bradley County women have improved their median income by more than one-third between 2000 and 2010 and decreased the gap in wages between men and women by nearly six percent. In addition to those achievements, unemployment and poverty rates have increased relatively little in Bradley, and academic indicators have gone up nominally, despite decreasing in relative rank. The proportion of women-owned businesses and the rate at which women hold managerial positions have decreased in rank, contributing to Bradley's drop from 22nd overall in 2000 to 42nd in 2010.		
Scott	49			
Weakley	50			
Lauderdale	51			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

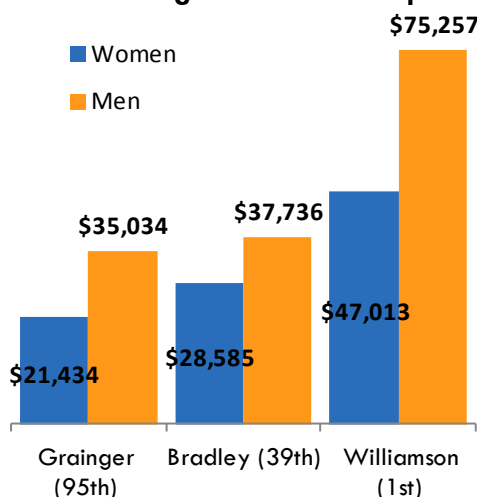
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Bradley County

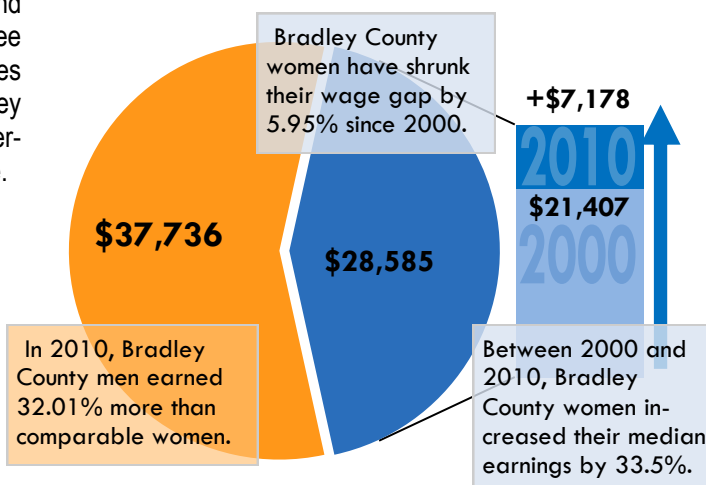
◆ Earnings

Bradley County women improved their median income by more than one-third between 2000 and 2010, earning the 39th ranked income in Tennessee (down from 36th), and outpacing inflation estimates during that period by nearly seven percent. Bradley County women slightly edged out their male counterparts, whose median income ranked 40th in the state.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



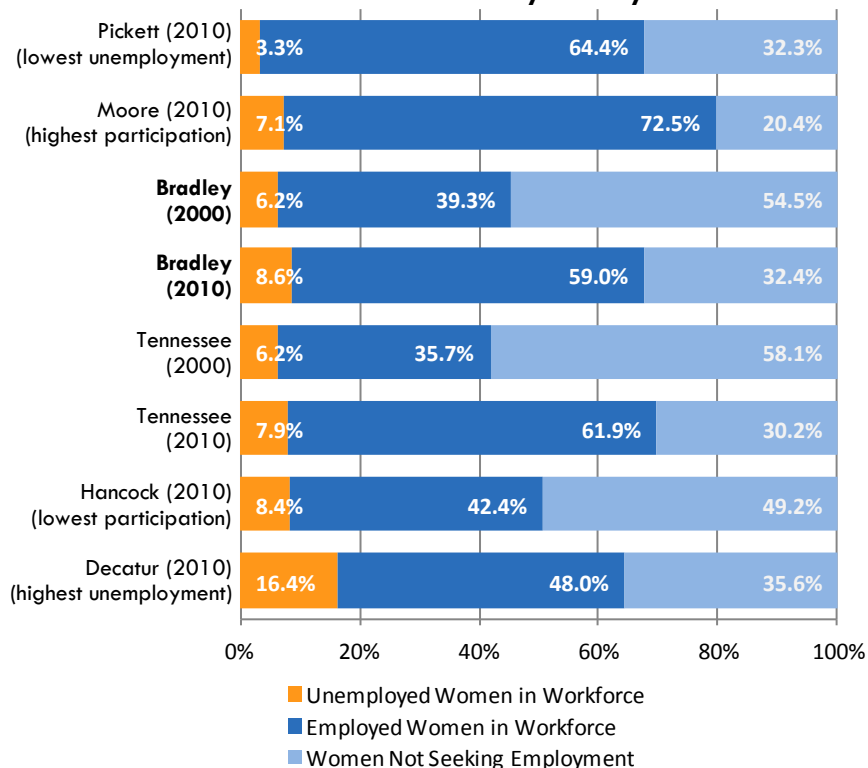
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



With an increase of \$7,178 in their income, women in the county also closed their wage gap by 5.95 percent and moved up from 63rd to 48th in this indicator between 2000 and 2010. The increase in female median income was nearly identical to the rise in male wages in the county, and both men and women in Bradley lag behind statewide figures for their respective income levels.

▼ Employment

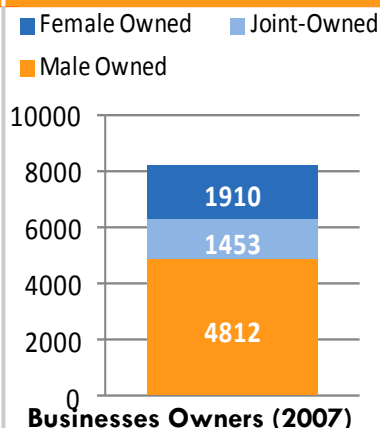
Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Women in Bradley County participated in the workforce at a rate of 67.6 percent in 2010, dropping to 38th from 17th in 2000. While participation had grown by roughly one-half since 2000, women in the county participated at a slightly lower rate than women statewide, and lagged behind Bradley County men in this category by roughly 14 percent.

While median income gains between the genders were comparable between 2000 and 2010, women suffered from greater unemployment rates than men—7.8 percent of whom were searching for jobs in 2010. The subgroup of women with children under the age of six were even further disadvantaged, reaching an unemployment rate of 11.8 percent.

The Status of Women in: Bradley County



Business ownership figures improved by 1.2 percent between 2000 and 2007, while more recent data on the countywide share of management positions held by women saw a decrease of three percent, settling at a 72nd ranked 30.3 percent.

When jointly-owned firms are considered along with those owned solely by females, women in Bradley County were shown to contribute to or control decision-making in 41 percent of all businesses countywide. These same businesses employed nearly 4,800 Bedford workers in 2007.

Women At Work

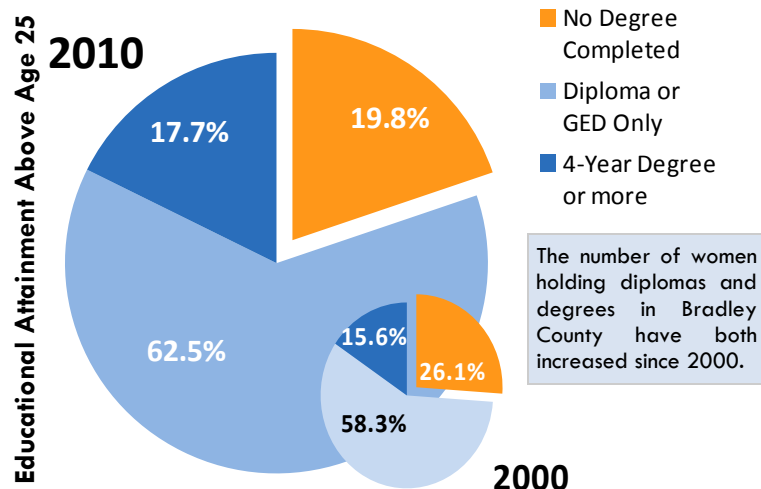
Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Bradley County decreased from 33.3% to 30.3% between 2000 and 2010.

Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Bradley County increased from 21.4% to 22.6% between 2000 and 2007.

Education



Academic indicators improved across the board for Bradley County women between 2000 and 2010.

The number of women holding four year degrees, for example, increased by over two percent, with a corresponding decrease of over six percent showing in women holding no degree or diploma.

The percent of women holding diplomas increased in the county at an even higher rate of 6.3 percent, and was the state's 21st largest population in 2010.

Dropout rates fell from 8.7 percent in 2000 to 0.53 percent during the 11-12 school year. Despite this drop, Bradley held the same rank of 67th in both years.

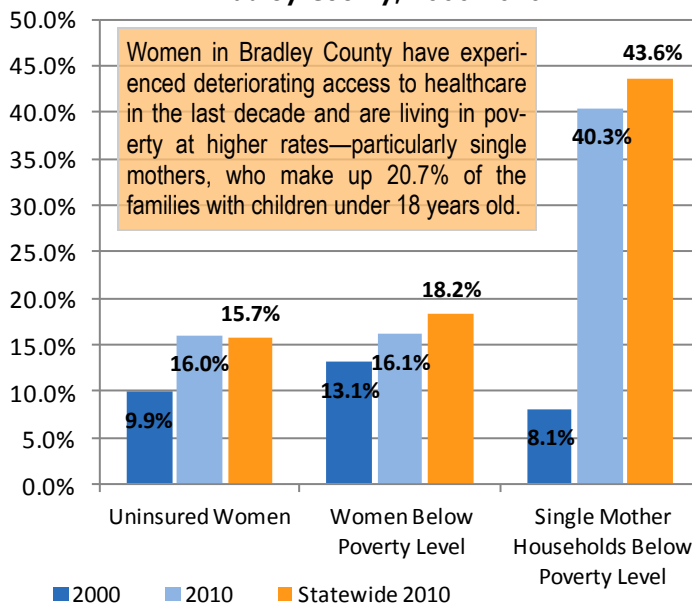
Living

Between 2000 and 2010, women in Bradley County experienced a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty. However, when compared to the experiences of women across the state, Bradley performed moderately regarding health insurance (ranked 48th) and comparatively well in terms of poverty (women were ranked 19th and single mothers ranked 25th).

In line with statewide trends, Bradley County's single mothers saw a dramatic increase in poverty levels. Recent data indicates that these women were five times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and were more than twice as likely to do so than the average woman in Bradley County. Disturbingly, this figure was still 3.3 percent lower than the statewide estimate for single mothers in 2010.

Bradley County's 2010 teen pregnancy rate of 57 in 1000 girls ranked 77th, and was notably higher than the state rate of 37.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Bradley County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.